



US007232795B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Narula et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,232,795 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 19, 2007**

(54) **DERIVATIVES OF
DECAHYDRO-CYCLOPROP[E]INDENE
COMPOUNDS AND THEIR USE IN
PERFUME COMPOSITIONS**

(75) Inventors: **Anubhav P. S. Narula**, Hazlet, NJ
(US); **Edward Mark Arruda**,
Cliffwood, NJ (US); **Franc T. Schiet**,
Naarden (NL)

(73) Assignee: **International Flavors & Fragrances
Inc.**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/286,189**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 23, 2005**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2007/0117727 A1 May 24, 2007

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61Q 13/00 (2006.01)

C07C 43/18 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **512/19; 510/104; 568/665**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **568/665;**
512/19; 510/104

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,330,979 A 10/1943 Krantz, Jr., et al.
2,424,029 A 7/1947 U.S.A., The Secretary of Agricul-
ture
3,928,468 A * 12/1975 Billings et al. 568/669
5,051,534 A 9/1991 Angelastro et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

SU 1012908 4/1983
WO WO 00/18771 4/2000

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Chen et al. (CAPLUS abstract, Chromatographia, vol. 23(7), 1987,
pp. 502-506).
Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 4229754 Tomilov,
Y.V. et al.: Bull Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. Sci. 38(12), 1989, p.
2513.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 3042950
Furukawa, J. et al.: Tetrahedron 24, 1968, p. 53-58.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 4229730 Imai, T.
et al.: J. Org. Chem. 55(17), 1990, pp. 4986-4988.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 2049817 Shono, T.
et al.: J. Org. Chem. 35(12), 1970, pp. 4157-4160.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 9636333 Lam, P.
Y. S. et al.: Tetrahedron Lett. 44(26), 2003, pp. 4927-4932.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 9551934 Zhang,
J.L. et al.: Tetrahedron Lett. 44(48), 2003, pp. 8733-8738.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 8038172
Sugawara, M. et al.: Syn. Lett. 10, 1998, pp. 1057-1058.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 2433084
Lishanskii et al.: Dokl. Chem. 179, 1968, p. 309.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 2553721
Schoellkopf, U. et al.: Chem. Ber. 98, 1965, pp. 2221-2235.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 4840033 and
4840010 Meijere, A.D. et al.: Synthesis 7, 1991, pp. 547-559.

Database Beilstein Database accession No. BRN 6593554 Militzer,
H.C. et al.: Synthesis 10, 1993, pp. 998-1012.

European Patent Office Search Report, Mar. 2007.

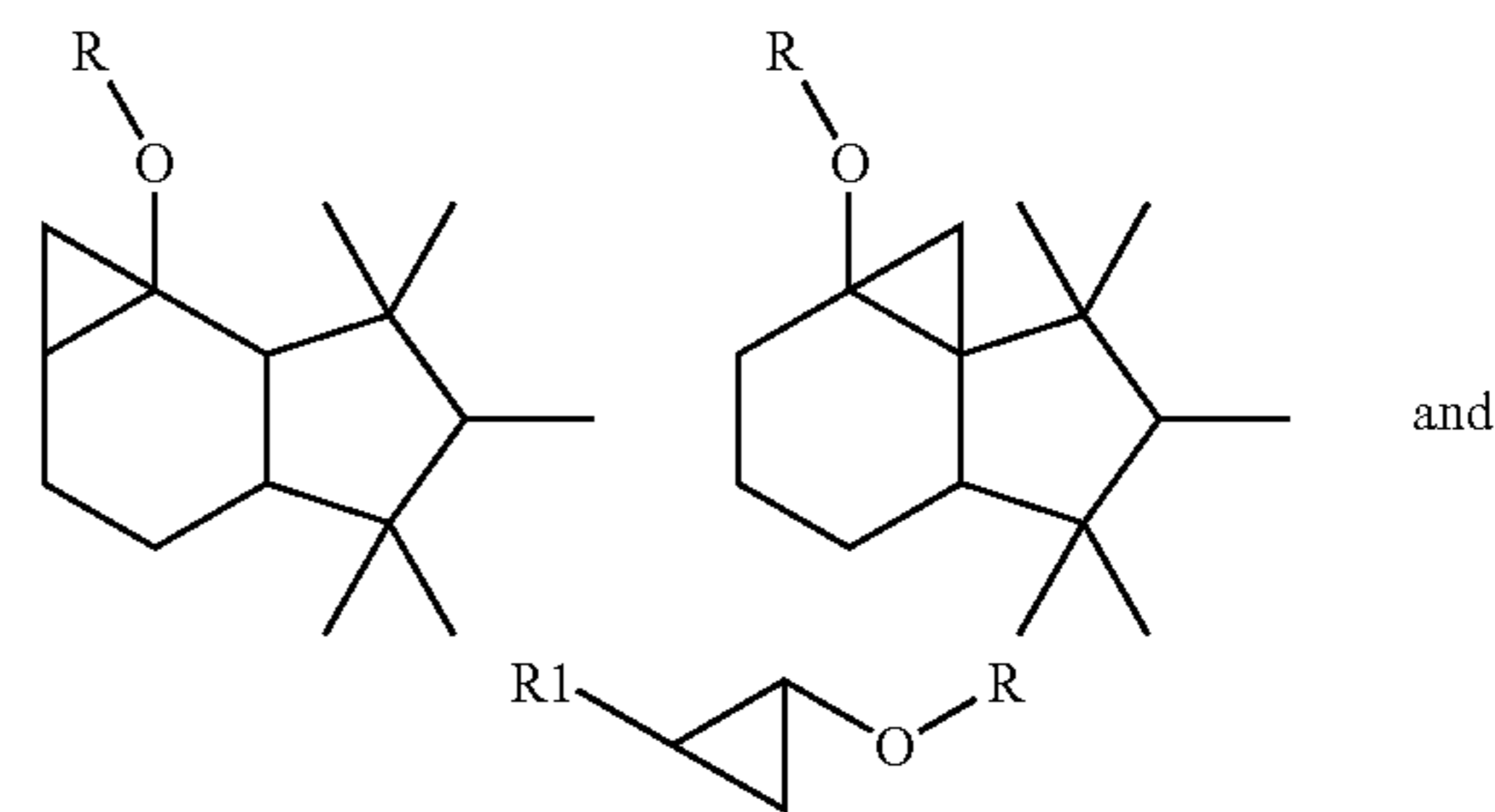
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Rosalynd Keys

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Elizabeth M. Quirk

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is directed to novel substituted cyclo-
propane ethers compounds of the general formulae selected
from the group consisting of



R and R1 independently represent a hydrogen or a
straight, branched, or cyclic hydrocarbon moiety
consisting of less than 15 carbon atoms and containing
single and/or double bonds.

11 Claims, No Drawings

1
DERIVATIVES OF
DECAHYDRO-CYCLOPROP[E]INDENE
COMPOUNDS AND THEIR USE IN
PERFUME COMPOSITIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to new chemical entities and the incorporation and use of the new chemical entities as fragrance materials.

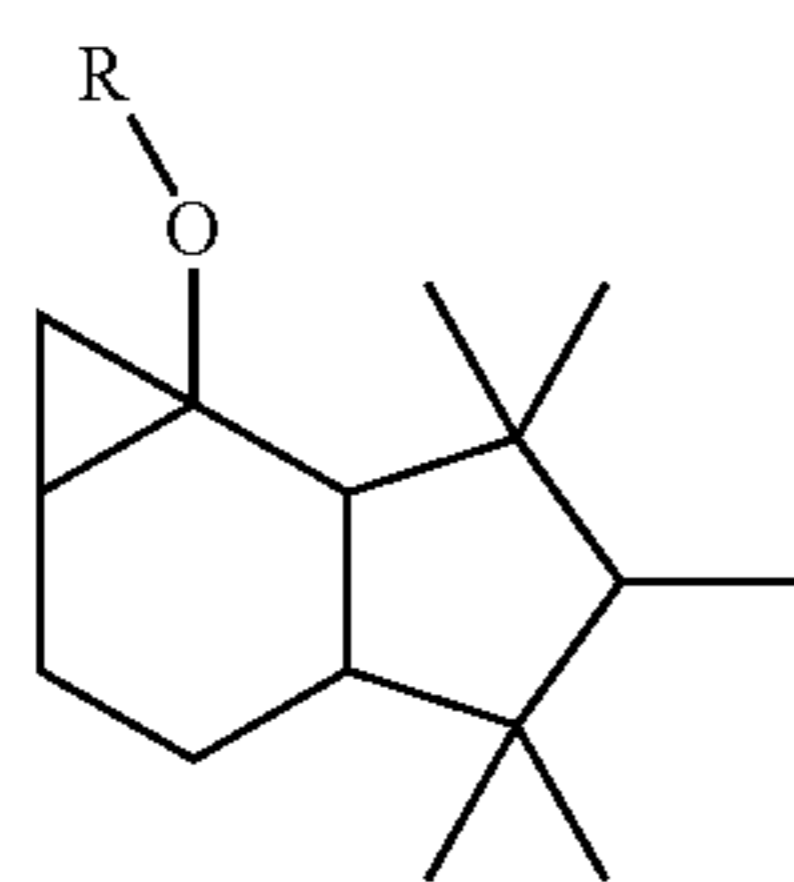
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

There is an ongoing need in the fragrance industry to provide new chemicals to give perfumers and other persons ability to create new fragrances for perfumes, colognes and personal care products. Those with skill in the art appreciate how differences in the chemical structure of the molecule can result in significant differences in the odor, notes and characteristics of a molecule. These variations and the ongoing need to discover and use the new chemicals in the development of new fragrances allows perfumers to apply the new compounds in creating new fragrances.

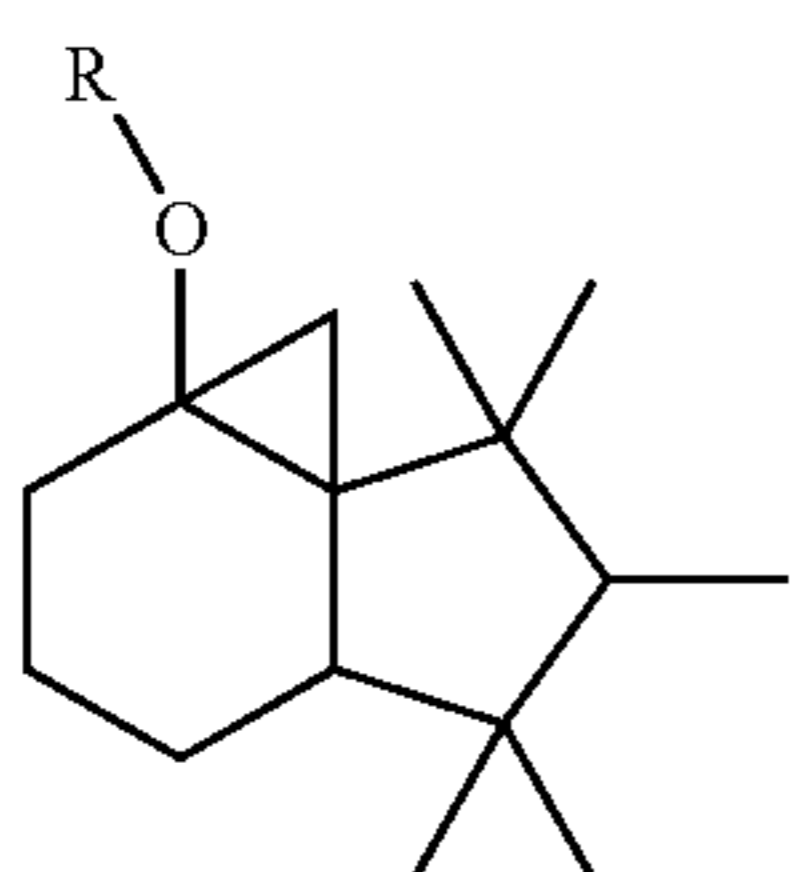
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel chemicals, and the use of the chemicals to enhance the fragrance of perfumes, toilet waters, colognes, personal products and the like. In addition, the present invention is directed to the use of the novel chemicals to enhance fragrance in perfumes, toilet waters, colognes, personal products and the like.

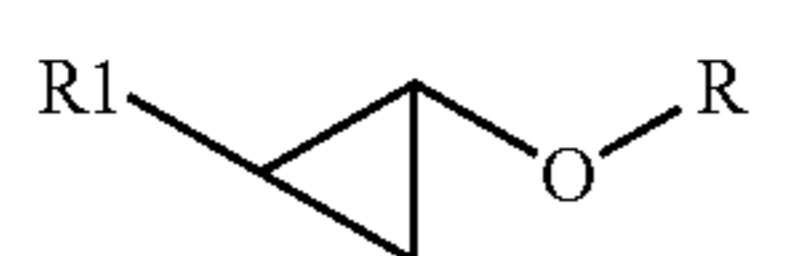
More specifically, the present invention is directed to the novel decahydro-cycloprop[e]indene compounds, represented by the general structures of Formulae I-III set forth below:



Formula I



Formula II



Formula III

wherein R and R1 independently represent a hydrogen or a straight, branched, or cyclic hydrocarbon moiety consisting of less than 15, preferably less than 10, most preferably less than 7 carbon atoms and containing single and/or double bonds.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method for enhancing a perfume composition by incorporating an olfactory acceptable amount of the compounds provided above.

2

These and other embodiments of the present invention will be apparent by reading the following specification.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
 INVENTION

5

In Formulae I, II and III above, R and R1 independently represent a hydrogen or a straight, branched, or cyclic hydrocarbon moiety consisting of less than 15, preferably less than 10, most preferably less than 7 carbon atoms and containing single and/or double bonds. Suitable straight hydrocarbon moieties include ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, and the like. Suitable branched hydrocarbon moieties include isopropyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, 2-ethyl-propyl, and the like. Suitable cyclic hydrocarbon moieties include cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclopentene, 1,4-cyclopentene, cyclohexane, cyclohexene and the like. Suitable hydrocarbon moieties containing double bonds include ethene, propene, 1-butene, 2-butene, penta-1-3-diene, hepta-1,3,5-triene and the like.

10

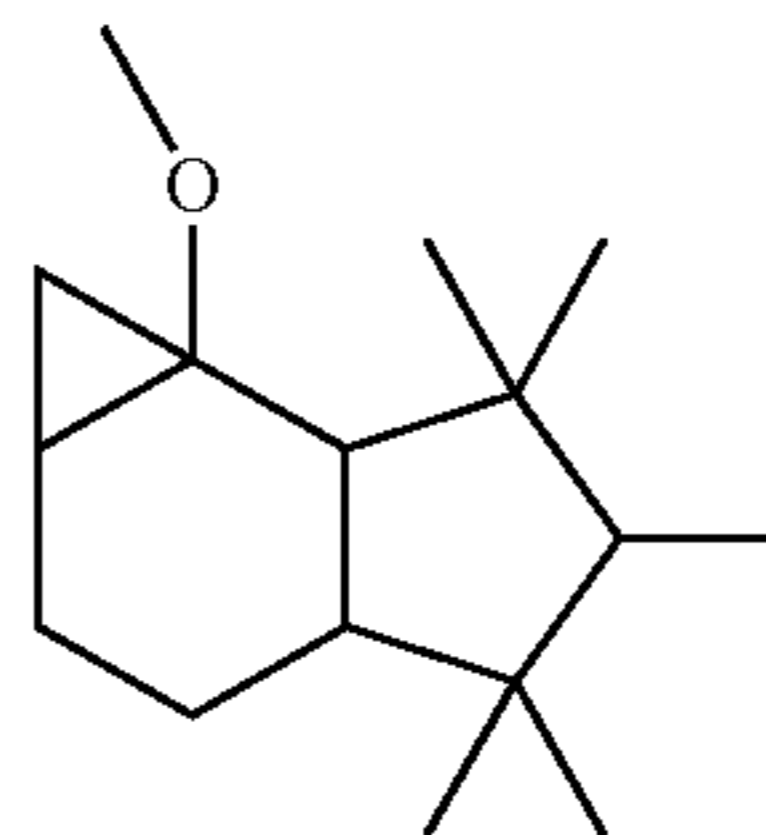
15

20

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the novel compounds of the present invention are represented by the following structures:

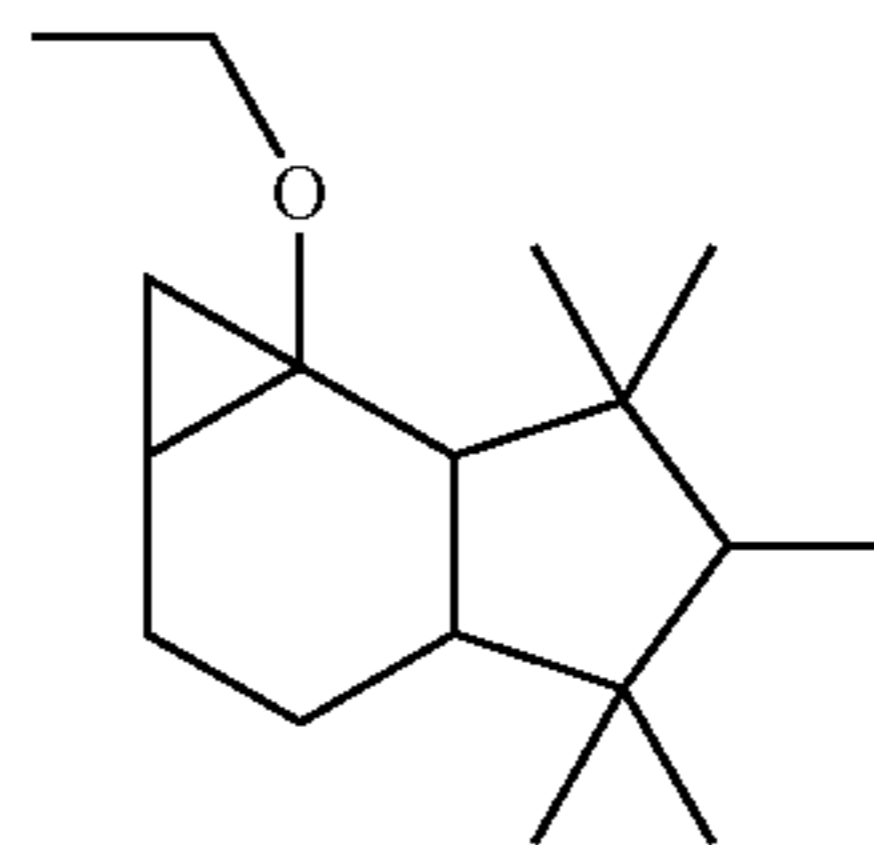
25

Formula IV



30

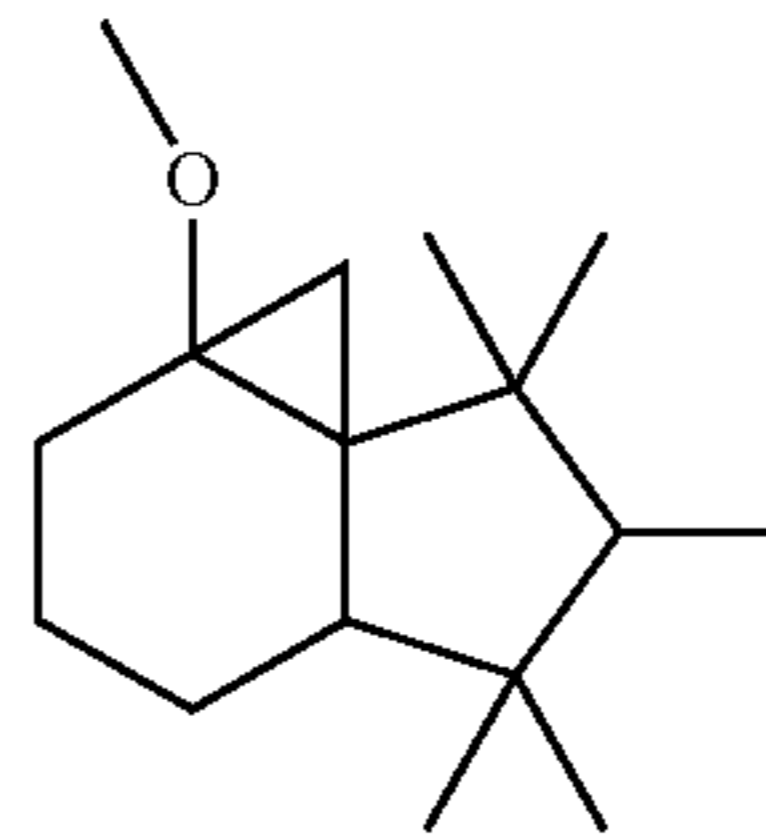
Formula V



35

40

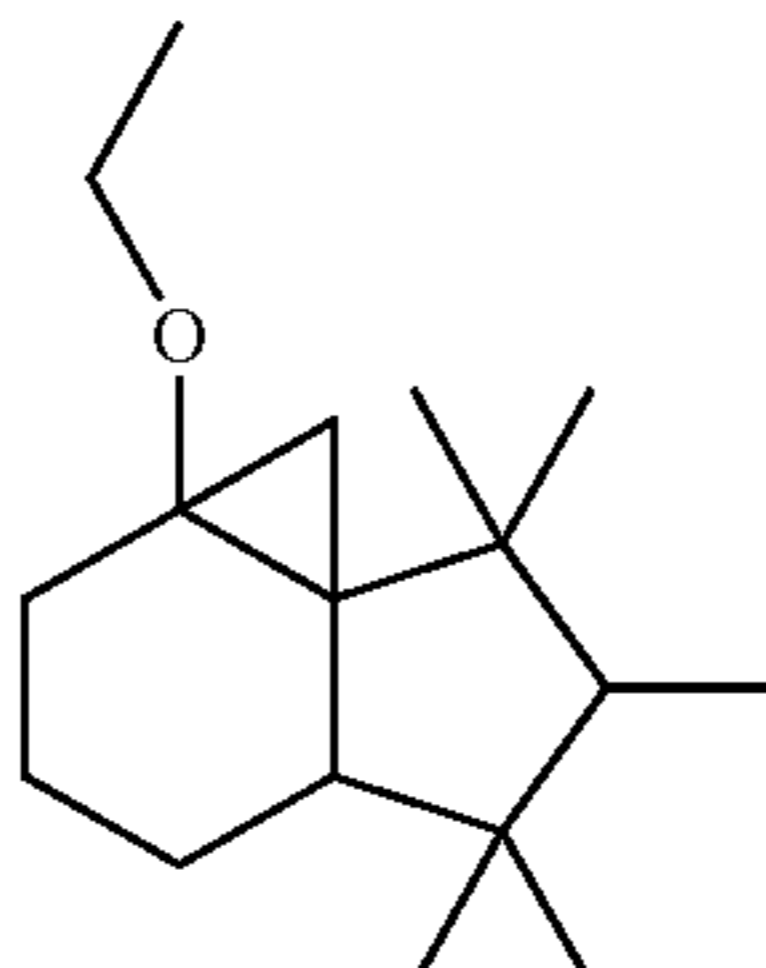
Formula VI



45

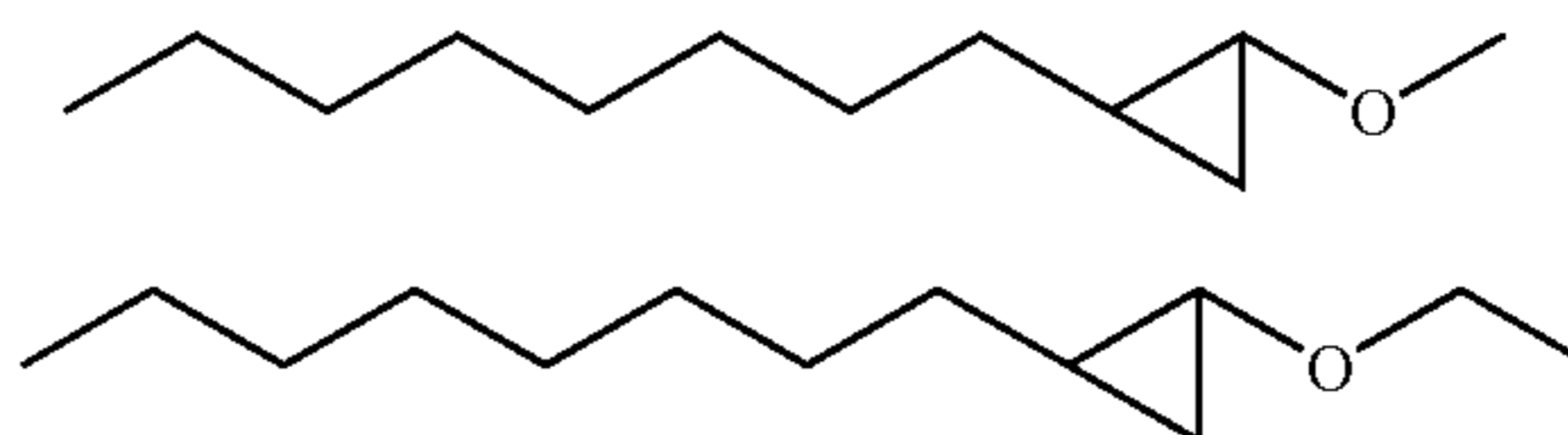
50

Formula VII



55

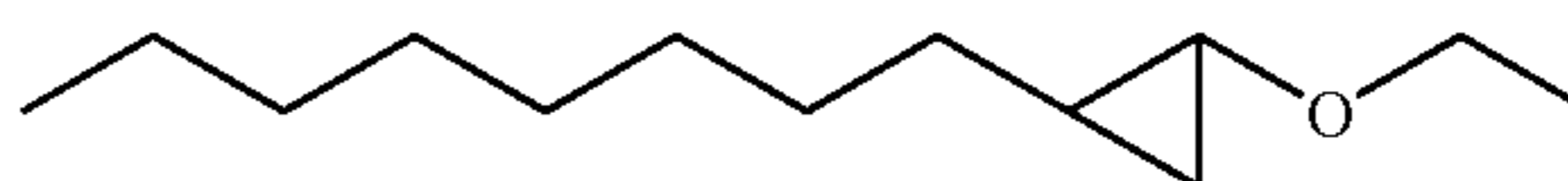
Formula VIII



60

Formula IX


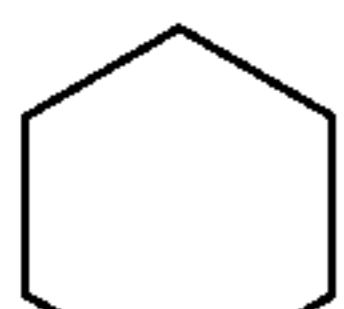
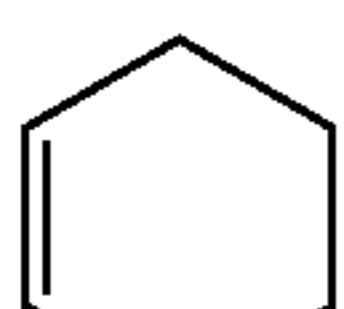
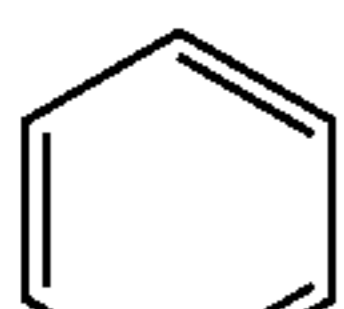
65



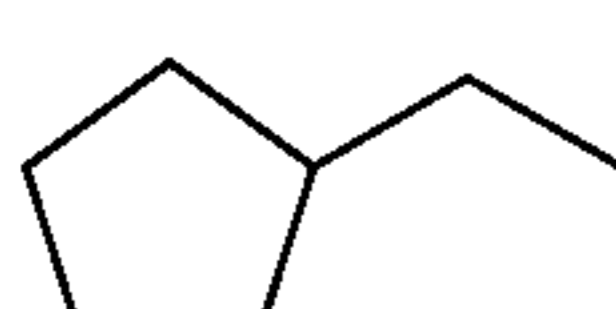
3

Those with the skill in the art will appreciate that the compound of Formula IV is 6b-methoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene; the compound of Formula V is 6b-ethoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene; the compound of Formula VI is 1a-methoxy-5,5,6,7,7-pentamethyl-octahydro-cyclopropa [d]indene; the compound of Formula VII is 1a-ethoxy-5,5,6,7,7-pentamethyl-octahydro-cyclopropa[d]indene; the compound of Formula VIII is 1-methoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane and the compound of Formula IX is 1-ethoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane.

The table below lists additional compounds derived from Formula I that are described in the present invention:

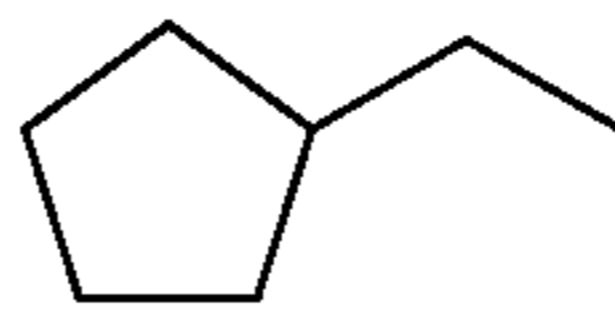
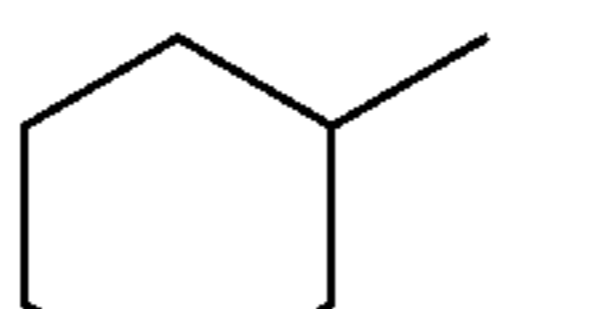
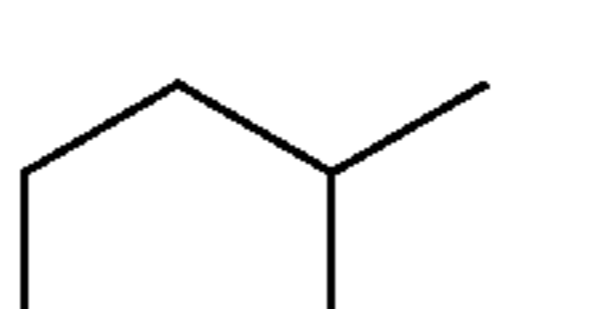
R	Compound
$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	6b-propoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
$(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$	6b-pentyloxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
$\text{CHCH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$	6b-hex-1-enyloxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	6b-isopropoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	6b-tert-butoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
CHCH_2	6b-vinyloxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
	6b-cyclopentyloxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
	6b-cyclohexyloxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
	6b-(cyclohex-2-enyloxy)-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene
	6b-cyclohex-1-enyloxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene

The table below lists additional compounds derived from Formula II that are described in the present invention:

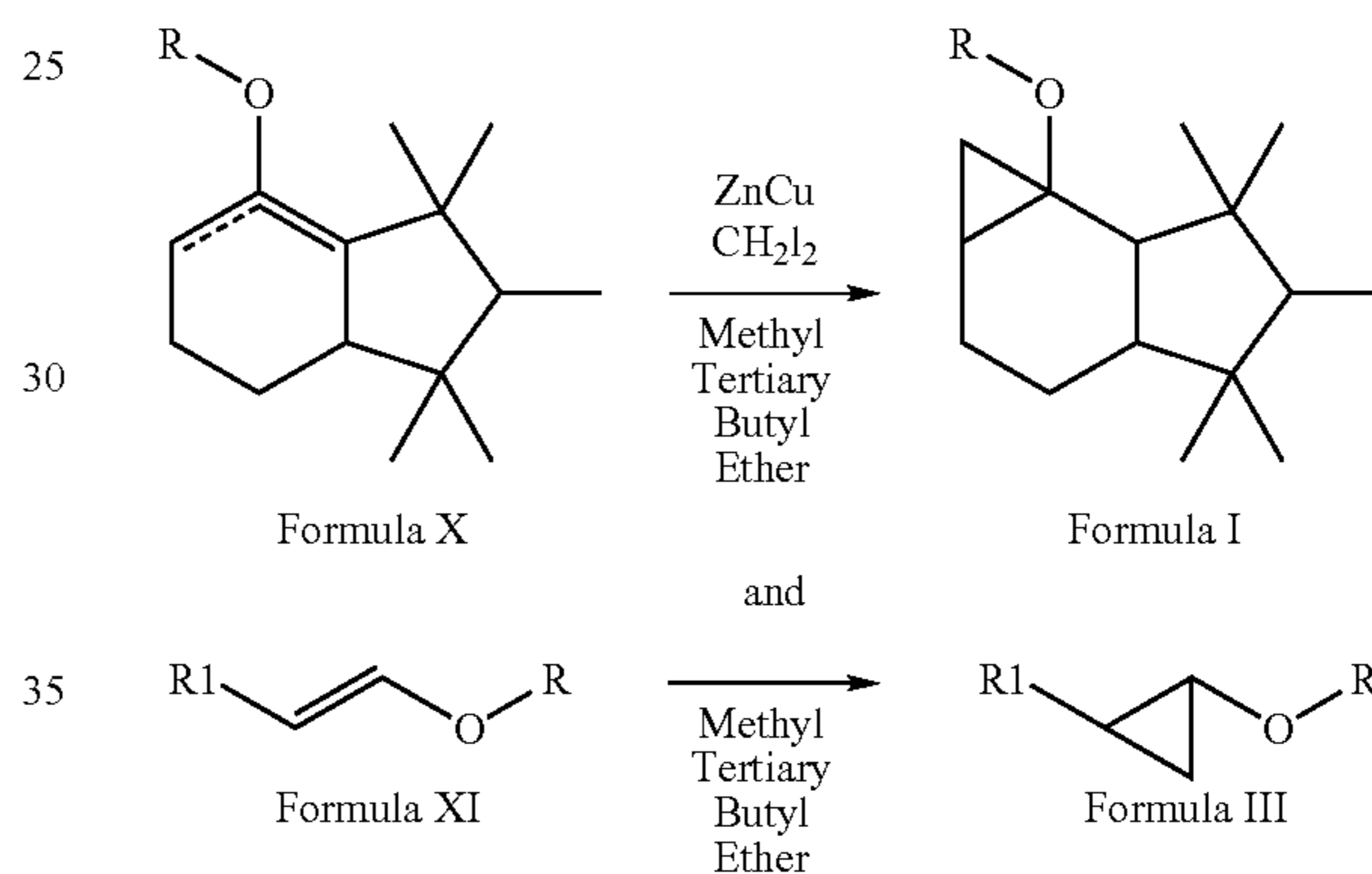
R	R1	Compound
$\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	CH_3	1-sec-butyl-2-methoxy-cyclopropane
$\text{CHC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	CH_3	1-(2,2-dimethyl-propyl)-2-methoxy-cyclopropane
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$	CH_3	1-methoxy-2-oct-2-enyl-cyclopropane
$(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}$	CH_3	1-methoxy-2-oct-7-ynyl-cyclopropane
$(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3$	CH_2CH_3	1-ethoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane
$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$	1-propoxy-2-propyl-cyclopropane
$(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3$	$(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3$	1-octyl-2-octyloxy-cyclopropane
	CH_3	[2-(2-methoxy-cyclopropyl)-ethyl]-cyclopentane

4

-continued

R	R1	Compound
5 	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$	[2-(2-butoxy-cyclopropyl)-ethyl]-cyclopentane
10 	CH_3	(2-methoxy-cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclohexane
15 	CH_2CH_3	(2-ethoxy-cyclopropylmethyl)-cyclohexane

The compounds of the present invention may be prepared from the corresponding compounds containing a double bond by Simmon-Smith reaction of the following sequences:



40 The alkenes used in the above reaction to prepare the compounds of the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,665,698 and 5,733,866. Two of the possible precursors of the compounds of the present invention are 1-methoxy-1-decene and 1-ethoxy-1-decene.

45 Those with skill in the art will recognize that some of the compounds of the present invention have a number of chiral centers, thereby providing numerous isomers of the claimed compounds. It is intended herein that the compounds described herein include isomeric mixtures of such compounds, as well as those isomers that may be separated using techniques known to those having skill in the art. Suitable techniques include chromatography such as High Performance Liquid Chromatography ("HPLC"), and particularly gel chromatography and solid phase microextraction ("SPME").

50 We have discovered that the compounds of Formulae IV-VII have warm, woody, cashmeran, ambery, nitro musk notes and compounds of Formulae VIII and IX display an aldehydic, fresh citrus note that are well suited for use as a fragrance ingredient.

60 The use of the compounds of the present invention is widely applicable in current perfumery products, including the preparation of perfumes and colognes, the perfuming of personal care products such as soaps, shower gels, and hair care products as well as air fresheners and cosmetic preparations. The present invention can also be used to perfume

5

cleaning agents, such as, but not limited to detergents, dishwashing materials, scrubbing compositions, window cleaners and the like.

In these preparations, the compounds of the present invention can be used alone or in combination with other perfuming compositions, solvents, adjuvants and the like. The nature and variety of the other ingredients that can also be employed are known to those with skill in the art.

Many types of fragrances can be employed in the present invention, the only limitation being the compatibility with the other components being employed. Suitable fragrances include but are not limited to fruits such as almond, apple, cherry, grape, pear, pineapple, orange, strawberry, raspberry; musk, flower scents such as lavender-like, rose-like, iris-like, carnation-like. Other pleasant scents include herbal and woodland scents derived from pine, spruce and other forest smells. Fragrances may also be derived from various oils, such as essential oils, or from plant materials such as peppermint, spearmint and the like.

A list of suitable fragrances is provided in U.S. Pat. No. 4,534,891, the contents of which are incorporated by reference as if set forth in its entirety. Another source of suitable fragrances is found in *Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps*, Second Edition, edited by W. A. Poucher, 1959. Among the fragrances provided in this treatise are acacia, cassie, chypre, cyclamen, fern, gardenia, hawthorn, heliotrope, honeysuckle, hyacinth, jasmine, lilac, lily, magnolia, mimosa, narcissus, freshly-cut hay, orange blossom, orchid, reseda, sweet pea, trefle, tuberose, vanilla, violet, wallflower, and the like.

Olfactory effective amount is understood to mean the amount of compound in perfume compositions the individual component will contribute to its particular olfactory characteristics, but the olfactory effect of the perfume composition will be the sum of the effects of each of the perfumes or fragrance ingredients. Thus the compounds of the invention can be used to alter the aroma characteristics of the perfume composition, or by modifying the olfactory reaction contributed by another ingredient in the composition. The amount will vary depending on many factors including other ingredients, their relative amounts and the effect that is desired.

The level of compound of the invention employed in the perfumed article varies from about 0.005 to about 10 weight percent, preferably from about 0.5 to about 8 and most preferably from about 1 to about 7 weight percent. In addition to the compounds other agents can be used in conjunction with the fragrance. Well known materials such as surfactants, emulsifiers, polymers to encapsulate the fragrance can also be employed without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Another method of reporting the level of the compounds of the invention in the perfumed composition, i.e., the compounds as a weight percentage of the materials added to impart the desired fragrance. The compounds of the invention can range widely from 0.005 to about 70 weight percent of the perfumed composition, preferably from about 0.1 to about 50 and most preferably from about 0.2 to about 25 weight percent. Those with skill in the art will be able to employ the desired level of the compounds of the invention to provide the desired fragrance and intensity.

The following are provided as specific embodiments of the present invention. Other modifications of this invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Such modifications are understood to be within the scope of this invention. As used herein all percentages are weight percent unless otherwise noted, ppm is understood to stand for parts

6

per million and g is understood to be grams. All U.S. patents mentioned above are incorporated herein by reference. IFF as used in the examples is understood to mean International Flavors & Fragrances Inc., New York, N.Y., USA. All fragrance materials mentioned in the examples are available from IFF.

EXAMPLE A

Preparation of 6b-methoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene

To a dry 500 ml multi-neck round bottom flask fitted with an air stirrer, nitrogen inlet condenser and an addition funnel 8 g of ZnCu, 70 ml of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and 3 crystals of I₂ were added and stirred. 23 g of CH₂I₂ was added while stirring. A heating source was applied to the mixture. 22 g of 7-methoxy-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-hexahydro-1H-indne was added drop-wise over 20 minutes. The mixture was aged for 7.5 hours. The mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl, aqueous layer separated and the organic layer washed with 200 ml of water. The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄.

The NMR of the 6b-methoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene is as follows: 0.6 ppm (m, 4H); 0.7 ppm (m, 1H); 0.8 ppm (s, 3H); 0.9 ppm (s, 4H); 1.0 ppm (s, 2H); 1.1 ppm (s, 7H); 1.2 ppm (m, 2H); 1.2 ppm (m, 1H); 1.3 ppm (m, 1H); 2.1 ppm (d, 1H); 2.2 ppm (m, 1H); 3.3 ppm (s, 3H).

EXAMPLE B

Preparation of 6b-ethoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene

To a dry 200 ml multi-neck round bottom flask fitted with an air stirrer, nitrogen inlet condenser and an addition funnel 1 g of ZnCu, 30 ml of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and 1 crystal of I₂ were added and stirred. 3.3 g of CH₂I₂ was via syringe. The mixture was heated maintained at 60° C. 1.97 g of 7-ethoxy-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-hexahydro-1H-indne was added in one portion. The mixture was aged for 7.5 hours. The mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl, aqueous layer separated and the organic layer washed with 200 ml of water. The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄.

The NMR of the 6b-ethoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene is as follows: 0.2 ppm (s, 1H); 0.8 ppm (m, 10H); 1.0 ppm (d, 8H); 1.2 ppm (m, 3H); 1.3 ppm (m, 1H); 1.5 ppm (m, 2H); 1.6 ppm (s, 2H); 1.6-1.7 ppm (m, 1H); 1.8 ppm (d, 1H); 2.3 ppm (d, 1H); 3.3 ppm (m, 1H); 3.7 ppm (m, 1H).

EXAMPLE C

Preparation of 1-methoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane

To a dry 200 ml multi-neck round bottom flask fitted with an air stirrer, nitrogen inlet condenser and an addition funnel 100 ml of diethyl Ether, 7.5 g of ZnCu and 27 g of g of CH₂I₂ were added, stirred and heated to reflux. 3.3 was via syringe. The mixture was heated maintained at 60° C. In 30 minutes 170 g 1-methoxy-1-decene was added dropwise via the addition funnel. A crystal of I₂ was added and the mixture was aged overnight. The mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl, aqueous layer separated and the organic layer washed with 200 ml of water. The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄.

The NMR of the 1-methoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane is as follows: 0.1 ppm (s, 1H); 0.2 ppm (m, 1H); 0.6 ppm (m, 1H);

0.7 ppm (m, 1H); 0.8 ppm (m, 1H); 0.9 ppm (s, 3H); 1.1 ppm (m, 1H); 1.3 ppm (s, 8H); 1.4 ppm (m, 2H); 2.9 ppm (s, 1H); 3.2 ppm (s, 1H); 3.3 ppm (s, 1H); 3.4 ppm (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE D

Preparation of 1-ethoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane

To a dry 200 ml multi-neck round bottom flask fitted with an air stirrer, nitrogen inlet condenser and an addition funnel 10 ml of diethyl Ether, 2 g of ZnCu and 1 crystal of I₂ were added and stirred for 5 minutes. 3.3 g of g of CH₂I₂ were added to the mixture and the mixture was heated to 60° C. In 30 minutes 2 g 1-ethoxy-1-decene was added in one portion. The mixture was aged overnight. The mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl, aqueous layer separated and the organic layer washed with 2 100 ml portions of water. The organic layer was then dried over anhydrous MgSO₄.

The NMR of the 1-ethoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane is as follows: 0.1 ppm (s, 1H); 0.2 ppm (m, 1H); 0.6 ppm (m, 1H); 0.7 ppm (s, 1H); 0.8 ppm (s, 1H); 0.9 ppm (s, 3H); 1.1 ppm (m, 4H); 1.3 ppm (s, 11H); 1.4 ppm (m, 2H); 2.9 ppm (s, 1H); 3.2 ppm (s, 1H); 3.6 ppm (s, 2H).

EXAMPLE E

Incorporation of 6b-methoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene into a Fragrance Formulation

A fragrance was prepared according to the following formulation:

4h-Pyran-4-One, 2-Ethyl-3-Hydroxy 10%	3.00
Aldehyde AA Triplal	3.00
Anisaldehyde para	25.00
Benzyl Acetate	20.00
Benzyl Salicylate	35.00
Cyclamal	30.00
6b-methoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene	25.00
Dihydro Methyl Jasmonate	100.00
Ethyl Vanillin 10%	4.00
Galaxolide	175.00
Geraniol	100.00
Helional	45.00
Hexenyl Acetate, Cis-3	3.00
Hexenyl Salicylate, Cis-3	40.00
Hexyl Salicylate	15.00
Hydrocinnamaldehyde, Para Tertiary Butyl Alpha Methyl	90.00
Hydroxycitronellal	35.00
Nerol	70.00
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	150.00
Piperonal	15.00
Terpineol	15.00
Undecalactone Gamma	2.00
Total weight	1000.00

This fragrance was described as having warm, woody, cashmeran, ambery odor notes.

EXAMPLE F

Incorporation of 6b-ethoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]indene into a Fragrance Formulation

A fragrance was prepared according to the following formulation:

2-Adamantanol, 4-Methyl-8-Methylene	200.00
Aldehyde AA Triplal	3.00
5 Cardamom Oil Ceylon LMR	5.00
6b-ethoxy-4,4,5,6,6,-pentamethyl-decahydro-cyclopropa[e]inden	17.00
Dihydro Methyl Jasmonate	115.00
Galaxolide	75.00
Iso E Super	225.00
Koavone	175.00
10 Linalool	35.00
Linalyl Acetate	35.00
Lyrall	25.00
Methyl Ionone Gamma	45.00
Pepper Oil Black	5.00
Thyme Oil White LMR	3.00
15 Tobacco Leaf Absolute	2.00
Tonalid	35.00
Total weight	1000.00

20 This fragrance was described as having warm, woody, cashmeran, ambery odor notes.

EXAMPLE G

25 Incorporation of 1-methoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane into a Fragrance Formulation

30 A fragrance was prepared according to the following formulation:

Acetaldehyde DEA10% DPG	15
1-methoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane	12
Calone	10
Cyclamal Extra	22
Eth Buty "F&F"	6.6
Eth Meth Phen Glyc	10
Eth-2-Meth Buty	5
Hexenol, beta, gamma, Cis 10%DPG	170
Hexenyl Iso Buty, cis-3 10% DPG	8.5
40 Iso Amy Acet	10
Iso Amyl Buty	45
Lemon Terpenes Dist "PFG"	50
Lilal	52
Linalyl Acet	0.8
Linalyl Iso Buty "F&F"	14
45 Melonal Giv 10% DPG	60
Nona Dienol, 2-trans-6 US 1% DEP	10
Oxyphenylon	3
Phenyl Eth Alc White Extra	2
Pineapple Comp 1% DPG	3.8
Prenyl Acetate	0.5
50 Scentenal 10% DPG	3
Terpineol, Alpha	0.8
Undecalactone, Gamma	10
Vanillin	3
DIPG	273
Total weight	800

This fragrance was described as having aldehydic and fresh citrus odor notes.

EXAMPLE G

60 Incorporation of 1-ethoxy-2-octyl-cyclopropane into a Fragrance Formulation

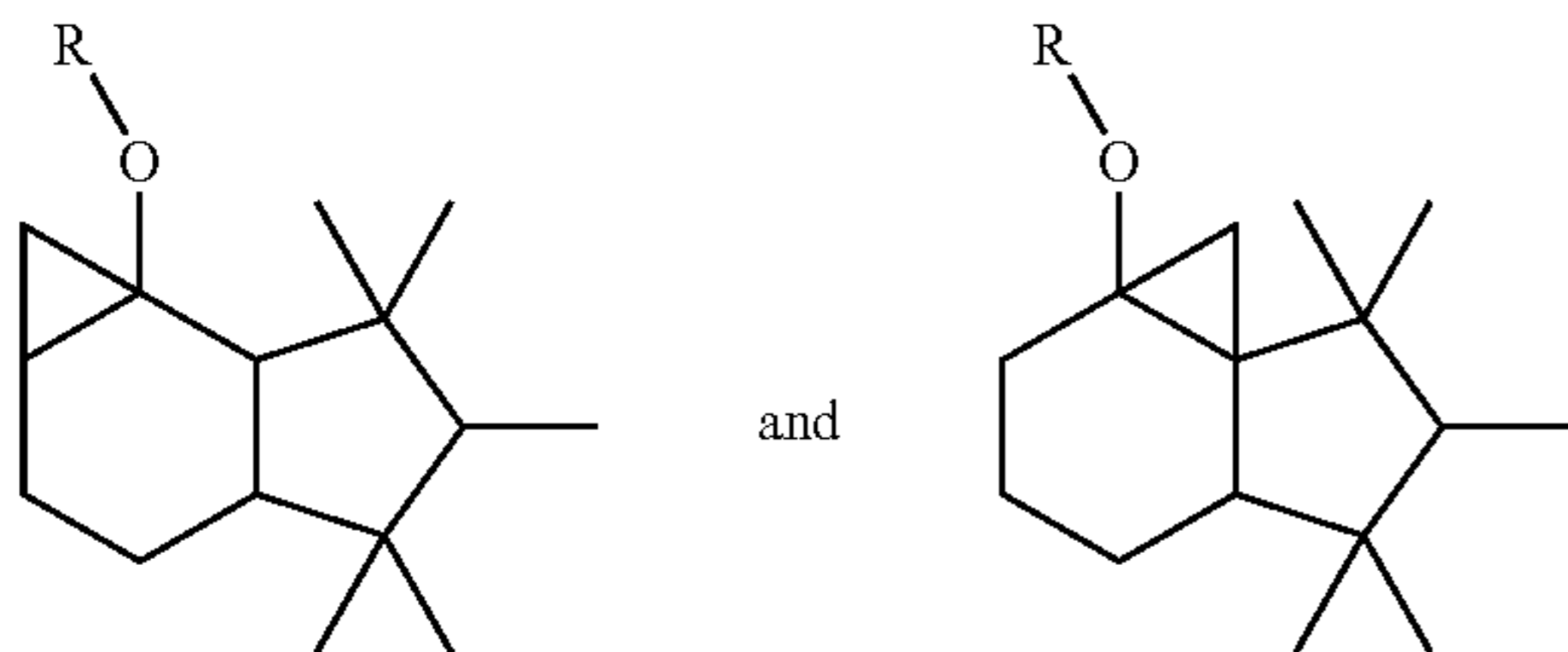
65 A fragrance was prepared according to the following formulation:

Acetaldehyde DEA10% DPG	15
Cyclopropanated 1-ethoxy-1-decene	12
Calone	10
Cyclamal Extra	22
Eth Buty "F&F"	6.6
Eth Meth Phen Glyc	10
Eth-2-Meth Buty	5
Hexenol, beta, gamma, Cis 10%DPG	170
Hexenyl Iso Buty, cis-3 10% DPG	8.5
Iso Amy Acet	10
Iso Amyl Buty	45
Lemon Terpenes Dist "PFG"	50
Lilal	52
Linalyl Acet	0.8
Linalyl Iso Buty "F&F"	14
Melonal Giv 10% DPG	60
Nona Dienol, 2-trans-6 US 1% DEP	10
Oxyphenylon	3
Phenyl Eth Alc White Extra	2
Pineapple Comp 1% DPG	3.8
Prenyl Acetate	0.5
Scentenal 10% DPG	3
Terpineol, Alpha	0.8
Undecalactone, Gamma	10
Vanillin	3
DIPG	273
Total weight	800.00

This fragrance was described as having aldehydic and fresh citrus odor notes.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula selected from the group consisting of



wherein R is a hydrogen or a straight, branched, or cyclic hydrocarbon moiety consisting of less than 15 carbon atoms and containing single and/or double bonds.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein R is a hydrocarbon moiety consisting of less than 10 carbon atoms.

3. A compound of claim 1, wherein R is a hydrocarbon moiety consisting of less than 7 carbon atoms.

4. A method of improving, enhancing or modifying a fragrance formulation through the addition of an olfactory acceptable amount of the compound of claim 1.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the fragrance is incorporated into a product selected from perfumes, colognes, toilet waters, cosmetic products, personal care products, fabric care products, cleaning products and air fresheners.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the cleaning product is selected from the group consisting of detergents, dishwashing compositions, scrubbing compounds and window cleaners.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein the amount incorporated into a fragrance is from about 0.005 to about 10 weight percent.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein the amount incorporated into a fragrance is from about 0.5 to about 8 weight percent.

9. The method of claim 4, wherein the amount of incorporated into a fragrance is from about 1 to about 7 weight percent.

10. A fragrance formulation containing an olfactory effective amount of the compound of claim 1.

11. A fragrance product containing a compound of claim 1.

* * * * *